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Column One BY David Courtney

THE Chinese and North Korean proposals for the exchange of sick and injured prisoners-of-war have satisfied the U.S. negotiators at Panmunjom. What Mr. Dulles called the first practical test of peaceable intentions from Moscow and Peking has shown good faith. Saturday's deliverance of the Moscow physicians from jail and implicitly of the Russian people from the meridian and unchecked prying of the secret police was a different kind of test, possibly of the authority of the Malenkov regime over a Party structure largely renewed in membership since World War II but preserving still, at some of its levels, men fashioned in the Byzantine conspiracies of the Thirties. Some of these casters of the revolution's evil eye have been clapped into prison since Saturday. What does it mean? What a lot of these gestures mean?

THE most urgent problem of the day is to solve the shifting enigmas and foretell the moral of the drama it hides. Until Saturday's announcement from Moscow the dulcet tones and goodwill gestures of the Kremlin were directed outwardly. It could be said of them — and was said of them — that they might be the "delicious delicacies" — Lenin's words — which in Russian history have so often preceded crude violence. The release of the physicians, the unqualified withdrawal of the charges (and presumably of the campaigns that accompanied them), and the degradations of those who had pressed the charges, seem not to be of this order. Their external purpose, if any, seems to be secondary to, or at any rate dependent upon, an internal purpose.

IT would seem something far more important than any conciliatory modification of an aggressive foreign policy. It would mean the gradual development — barring civil upheavals — of a system of moral and social values within the U.S.S.R. differing only in degree and in accordance with the peculiar ethnology and traditions of the peoples of Russia from the system of values to which Western liberal thought has always attached itself. In other words it may be a development, meagre and tentative as yet, towards the time when Russia and the West, however foreign to each other their economies may continue and must continue to be, will begin to speak if not the same language at least a language intelligible to both.

HISTORY has shown that post-revolutionary change usually comes about violently. Until now, there has been little reason to suppose that Russia would be an exception. But nobody thought that Russian central power could be transferred without an interregnum of serious unrest and possibly of bloody violence. It seems to have been. That fact may encourage the hope that a liberalizing change in system will also come about quietly, by what George A. Kennan aptly describes as the "erosion of despotism." Saturday's events do indeed, look very like evidence of such erosion. We are not sure, however, that we know what Malenkov and his friends may, after all, be men and not monsters. When Stalin died it might have been said of him as it was of Richelieu: "If there is a God the Cardinal will soon pay for his sins; if there is no God, then truly he was an able man." And as it was said of Malenkov, who was Richelieu's successor, so it has been said of Malenkov, who is Stalin's successor: "The Cardinal is not dead, he has merely changed himself into a younger man." And so it may well be; but for the fact that things are really going well at Panmunjom; and that the doctors are at home by their own Russian fireplaces; and that, in spite of the general rule, revolution has been known to slip peacefully into the enlightened and enlightening processes of evolution before this.

Arab League Bugged Down On Major Issues

The Council of the Arab League, which meets in Cairo tomorrow, will have no important matters to discuss. The Council, which always has to ratify decisions of the League's Political Committee, will have only minor inter-Arab affairs on its agenda, ANA reports.

The Political Committee has made no progress on the major issues of the moment, the forthcoming Dailin with the reaction to Germany's ratification of the reparations agreement and rumored plans for peace with Israel.

At its seventh session today, the Committee resolved to set up a Palestine Division of the League's Secretariat directly under the Assistant Secretary General, Achmed Shukri. The Division will have two sections, politics and the refugees.

Yesterday's "A-Diff" suggested in an editorial that the Palestine Arabs should choose proper representatives to discuss their affairs with the American Secretary of State and with Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

The Old City daily said of the Council of the Arab League that the Arab states "as always are meeting only in order to show the world how divided they are."

It said that the imminent arrival of the two American statesmen in the Middle East this century, it complained that the Arab states were not prepared to take advantage of the visit the first time let alone the second. It said that the Arab states had come to themselves to invest in the Middle East, a thing no Arab or French Minister had ever done.

Pact Near on POW Exchange in Korea

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Communist negotiators today agreed on most of the Allied plan for exchanging sick and wounded prisoners of war in a half-hour meeting with Allied liaison officers at Panmunjom.

The meeting, second of the new talks in the yellow wooden conference room, also brought a U.N. "yes" to Communist proposals that prisoners whose physical or mental health would benefit should also be released to neutral countries.

American Rear Admiral John Daniel, chief U.N. negotiator, said the Communists' attitude had been "very favorable." But he added he did not believe their staff work was ready to exchange prisoners yet.

The U.N. Command said tonight that the proposed agreement provided that repatriation shall be through Panmunjom and shall begin not later than seven days after the signing of the agreement; and that both sides will deliver 500 prisoners a day, provided they can be received, but all sick and wounded prisoners eligible shall be repatriated before the termination date of the agreement.

No Forced Repatriation

Admiral Daniel told reporters that the Communists would give the Allies the numbers of sick and wounded they were prepared to return "in a day or two."

But he noted that the U.N. would not agree to the repatriation of any sick or wounded prisoner against his will.

The liaison officers are to meet again at 11:00 local time (10:00 G.M.T.) tomorrow.

A statement from the White House in Washington today described the agreement as a "significant step" towards the exchange of prisoners of war.

Admiral Daniel said today that the U.N. command, which is in command of the U.N. forces in Korea, is "very close" to the agreement.

"Every act and deed leading to a humanitarian exchange of all prisoners of war is being encouraged," he said.

One Vote Against Hammarskjöld

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, of Sweden, was elected by the General Assembly today as the new U.N. Secretary General in succession to Mr. Trygve Lie.

The vote was 87 in favor, one against and 14 abstentions.

The election was held in the Assembly hall in New York City. The hall was packed and the atmosphere was one of high tension.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, who is 54 years old, is a Swedish diplomat and has served in various capacities in the U.N. since 1945.

He is a member of the Swedish Parliament and has been a member of the U.N. Secretariat since 1948.

His election was a surprise to many observers, who had expected Mr. Lie to be re-elected.

Mr. Hammarskjöld's acceptance of the post is seen as a sign of his commitment to the U.N. and to the cause of international peace.

German Unity on Agenda Of Adenauer-Like Talks

West Meets USSR on Air Safety 50-Minute Meeting Held at White House

BERLIN, Tuesday (AP). — Four-power talks on air safety over Germany opened in the Soviet Headquarters tonight, the first time the Russians, British, French and Americans have got together here since the 1949 post-blockade period.

At the Soviet invitation, Air Force Generals of the three Western powers drove to the Karaborn Headquarters to discuss methods of avoiding similar incidents as the jet fighter attack which destroyed a British bomber on the frontier last month.

The Russians had met the British twice, on the general air safety topic and then proposed to expand the talks to all four powers. Some political quarters wondered if the Russians, now seemingly bent on cooperation with the West would make another move to extend the four-power discussions to all-German questions.

Leading the American group was Major General Robert Tate, Deputy Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force in Germany. The British were led by Vice Air Marshal J.H. Edwards Jones and the French by General Edmond Jehand. The Russian leader was Lieutenant General L.D. Pogodov.

French Call for Big Four Meeting to Test USSR

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Two leading French politicians, Radical ex-Premier Edouard Daladier and former Socialist Defense Minister Jules Moch today called for a "Big Four" meeting to test Soviet intentions.

"The hour has struck for a four power conference," M. Daladier said in a copyright article published by the financial evening newspaper "L'Informateur."

Western diplomacy, which had foreseen nothing appears to be somewhat crippled by the speed with which the Kremlin has regained the initiative," he said.

M. Moch, in an article in the independent evening newspaper, "Le Monde," called on the French Government to take the initiative for a "Big Four" meeting.

FIRST REPARATIONS LISTS SUBMITTED

Lists of industrial products and raw materials to be ordered from Germany this year have already been submitted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Reparations Commission.

The POST learned last night.

The lists were drawn up following consultations with the Ministry of Finance. It was decided that they should include those commodities which should have been included in the 1952-53 import programme, but were excluded because of insufficient foreign currency.

It is understood that practically no industrial equipment is scheduled to be received in 1953, as these have to be ordered well in advance. The goods to come this year include large quantities of raw materials in addition to products of the metal and chemical industries.

Thousands Mourn Murdered Soldiers

KFAR SABA, Tuesday. — The funeral of Yitzhak Lichtenberg and Binjamin Hutten, the two soldiers murdered by marauders while walking near Kfar Saba at midnight on Sunday, took place with full military honours today in the presence of thousands of villagers from the surrounding area.

Residents of the Tel Mond Moshava lined the route from the village to the cemetery and the women wept as the cortege passed slowly along the grove-lined route.

Police again checked the tracks of the marauders today and followed them to the border near Kalkiya. U.N. officers have also opened an investigation.

Haim Kuska, the youth who was injured, was reported today to be making good progress.

(Leader — Page 4)

Formosa to Continue War Against China

TAIPEI, Tuesday (UP). — An armistice in Korea would not prevent the Chinese Nationalists from invading the Chinese mainland, Nationalist Foreign Minister George Yeh said today.

"I do not know what the U.S. will do," he said. "But we will continue to prepare for an eventual landing on the mainland."

Yeh said that the current Soviet "peace offensive" was aimed at dividing the free world and slowing down President Eisenhower's "get tough" policy against Communism.

Exporters, Jobless Await Cabinet Vote

No decisions were taken by the Cabinet's Economic Committee yesterday on the issues of premiums to exporters and an unemployment relief tax, both of which were extensively discussed. It is expected that the questions will be debated again when the Cabinet meets today. It was learned in Jerusalem last night.

It is understood that a material progress was made in the discussions yesterday. The General Zionists maintained their stand that partial decontrol of foreign currency was the necessary means to encourage exports, rather than the payment of premiums to exporters as suggested by the Economic Ministers two weeks ago. It is possible that the implementation of the premium system will be held up until a fresh study of the possible results of partial decontrol of foreign currency is made.

The Economic Ministers approved the text of the oil prospecting licences granted to seven groups.

Eshkol: Compulsory Loan To Raise IL 12 million This Year

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Finance Minister Levi Eshkol said today that the funds derived from the Compulsory Property Loan, which are expected to amount to IL 12 million, would form the core of the Development Budget. The total to be obtained under the Law, estimated between IL 35m and IL 45m, in three years, was the contribution of Israel residents to parallel funds received from Jews and non-Jews the world over, he told the press here.

The loan was a burden, and perhaps not the only one of its kind which would have to be imposed on the population for the sake of the country's development, the major task of which now was the establishment of new agricultural settlements, Mr. Eshkol said.

Mr. A. Lohman, who is in charge of the administration of the loan, said the government would shortly publish a definition of the purposes of the loan, and that any areas where property owners would have to pay a loan, there and more than their counterparts in poor or non-central parts of the city.

Sixty thousand economic units (i.e. families, factories), are expected to contribute to the compulsory loan, though twice this figure would have to be obtained, had it been imposed on payment, Mr. Lohman said. He estimated that most persons would subscribe to the loan rather than pay the contribution tax which amounts to 10 per cent of the value of the property. All taxpaying persons may choose when to pay the loan, he said.

Mr. Eshkol said that the government was not considering the prepayment of persons owning property and a loan, he said. He said that some would have to pay with part of their current income.

The declaration forms were issued for distribution today and were being sent out at once, Mr. Lohman said. He said that the forms would be sent out at once, he said.

Questions, whether in writing or orally, will be answered, he said.

In reply to questions, Mr. Eshkol said that foreign investors would receive subsidies in the amount of 10 per cent of the value of the property, he said. He said that the subsidies would be paid in the form of a loan, he said.

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Bus Co-ops-Ministry Agreement Near

Agreement on higher transport fares and improved services is expected to be reached very shortly and the bus cooperatives are not considering the holding of a warning strike, it was learned in Jerusalem last night.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Communications, Mr. H. Razili, met with representatives of the bus cooperatives yesterday and considerable progress was made towards an agreement on the lines set down in the draft published last week by the Ministry, including the maintenance of separate price stabilization and depreciation funds.

Another meeting between Mr. Razili and the cooperatives is due today and it is possible that a conclusive meeting will be held with the Minister of Communications, Mr. Y. Sapir, later in the afternoon.

The Ministry, it is understood, has given way and agreed to relax some of the proposed controls on the bus companies, mainly by giving them more authority to use the depreciation fund provided for under the fare increase agreement.

The Histadrut supports the bus cooperatives in a general manner without taking a specific stand on any of the issues involved. These include the precise degree of control which the Government would have over the cooperatives.

The Ministry will also shortly raise taxi fares. The increase is expected to be legalised by the Council of Ministers, which is expected to meet tomorrow. The increase is expected to be legalised by the Council of Ministers, which is expected to meet tomorrow.

Churchill to Replace Eden During Illness

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill will personally take charge of the conduct of British foreign affairs during the illness of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, it was officially announced today.

A statement from 10 Downing St. disclosed that the 78-year-old Premier would control affairs at this critical juncture. Mr. Eden is to undergo an operation for inflammation of the gall bladder this week and will probably not return to his job for six weeks or so.

'Pravda' Repeats 'Equality' Plea; Ignatiev Sacked

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — The expected dismissal of S. D. Ignatiev which was announced today indicates the determination of Premier Georgi Malenkov to make good his repeated promise that punishment would be meted out to all erring Communists regardless of their position in the Party.

In addition to announcing the dismissal, "Pravda" today again proclaimed, in even more emphatic terms, the official end of the anti-Jewish campaign in the Soviet Union, which began at the time of the arrest of nine Kremlin doctors in January.

The Party paper proclaimed the principle of the "equality of all nationalities and races" within the Soviet Union and strongly stressed the necessity of friendship and cooperation among all the diversified nations making up the USSR.

Ignatiev was regarded here as a staunch Malenkov man. He was named to the five-man Secretariat of the Central Committee in the re-organization which followed the death of Stalin.

Israel Doctors Welcome Release

The Medical Association of Israel stated in Jerusalem yesterday that it had received with great satisfaction the release of the doctors in Moscow and "hopes that the entire leadership will go to have been a passing episode never to be repeated."

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Social & Personal

Waterman's
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At Tomorrow's Luncheon
The luncheon meeting of the Board of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be held at the Hotel de Ville.

Dr. Walter G. L. L. L.
Dr. Walter G. L. L. L. will give an illustrated lecture on "A Tour of the World" at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 8.30 p.m.

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U.S. Concerned Over 'Peace Offensive'

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters).— American Government officials are frankly concerned over the impact of the latest Soviet "peace offensive" on the West's rearmament and defense projects.

They regarded the latest series of conciliatory moves as "one of the most dangerous" in the Communist objective of splitting the U.S. and its European allies. But the view of the White House and State Department despite the disappointments of earlier Soviet gestures and broken promises was that the U.S. should "explore" the latest Communist move in a "flexible effort" to reach understanding.

High-level Washington opinion was that the Soviet Government was extending olive branches only because it realized the firm determination of the West to stand up to Communist threats.

Not a Surprise
The new Soviet policy could not be said to have come as any surprise to the American Government. Even before the death of Premier Stalin Mr. Dean Acheson, the former Secretary of State, and other high government figures had publicly reported that the Kremlin was ready to switch from an aggressive foreign policy to one of "boring from within" through various types of peace offensives.

General Alfred Gruenther, Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Forces in Europe said in Washington yesterday that the Soviet Union undoubtedly was "making a major effort" to isolate the U.S. from its allies. He added that the current conciliatory moves by Russia would be "a challenge to American leadership," and great wisdom and understanding would be required in the U.S. to counteract any "divisive tendencies" which might result from the Soviet moves.

Soviets Withdraw Removal Notices to Embassies
MOSCOW, Tuesday (Reuters).— The Soviet Government has withdrawn notices to quit their present buildings served last year on the British and U.S. Embassies in Moscow, it was understood from a usually reliable diplomatic source recently.

The U.S. Embassy received six months' notice last July to leave its seven-story building opposite the Kremlin. The British were given three months' notice in December.

The Foreign Ministry administration for service to the Diplomatic Corps has now told both embassies that they do not have to move into new buildings if they wish to remain in the premises now occupied.

The U.S. Embassy now in process of moving into a different building will go ahead with the removal plan. The British Embassy is understood to still be negotiating and undecided about a move.

The Indian Embassy, which was also given notice to leave its premises last July, has been given the choice of remaining or moving. But the Indians were believed to be going ahead with their planned removal to two buildings offered in place of the present premises.

Syrian Communist Held After Marathon
Abdul Karim Tabari, the well-known Syrian and allegedly a Communist leader at the Syrian oil port of Banias, was detained on Monday by Syrian police after a dramatic pursuit in the Mediterranean. NABAR, reported from Damascus recently.

Abdul Karim was allegedly addressing a Communist-sponsored mass meeting in the oil port when strong police and army forces who had been looking for him for the last few weeks surrounded the house. Tabari, there himself, fled into the sea from the second-story balcony of the house and swam for five kilometers before motor boats succeeded in overtaking him.

Midrashia Ceremony At Pardes Hanna Today
The laying of the foundation stone of Kiryat Hamidrasha at Pardes Hanna will take place tomorrow at 3 p.m. in the presence of the Chief Rabbi of Israel, Dr. I. Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, Government representatives and heads of Jewish institutions.

The ceremony will open with a service at the Great Synagogue at 2.30 p.m.

Kiryat Hamidrasha, a common venture of the Friends of the Midrashia in Israel and the British Commonwealth, will extend over an area of 60 dunams north of Pardes Hanna, on land donated by PICA. The project will include a school, a bet midrash, a dining hall, a clinic, an athletics field and dormitories. The school will offer a combined Jewish and secondary school education to 600 boys, including a special group from abroad.

PILOT TESTING PLANE
LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday.— A Cessna plane for the testing of local pilots who wish to renew their licenses is due here soon and will be put into service by the Department of Civil Aviation shortly. The POST learned here.

Mr. E. Tsur, the Airport Manager
Mr. E. Tsur, the Airport Manager, left last week by El Al for London to pick up the plane, purchased recently by the Ministry of Communications.

A second Cessna, purchased by Mr. Tsur for El Al, is due here later. This second plane will be used by El Al to train pilots before their flight tests by the Ministry.

Social Welfare Aid For Arab Refugees

By GIDEON WEIGERT
The United Nations' Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees wound up its work in this country on October 1, 1952, and the Haifa headquarters were handed over to the Israel Government. On that day about half of the 16,000 Arab refugees and all the 1,000 Jews, who for the past two years had received UNRWA rations each month became the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 of these who could support themselves were referred to the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture for their integration into productive work. A minimum of three working days a week was promised them. Ten thousand working days were especially allocated to them in the Galilee during the last three months. At present this situation is difficult due to the general cuts in public works and overall increased unemployment.

The 8,000 Arab charges of the Ministry of Social Welfare were divided into the following areas based on their place of residence:

Nasareth 600; Galilee 4,700 (in 41 Arab villages); Acre 500; Haifa 50; Jaffa 700; Jerusalem 15; Lydda-Ramle 100; and the "Little Triangle" 65.

Broad Policy Outlined
An inter-ministerial committee under Foreign Minister Sharret was established and worked out the broad lines of policy in dealing with this problem. A schedule of monthly payments was laid down for a single person, IL 2; a couple, IL 2.50; a child, IL 2.50. Monthly payments to any one family were not to exceed IL 17.50. In October, IL 23,000 was distributed. The monthly schedule is equal to sums given to similar social cases among the Jewish population.

The overall policy, however, was to examine individual cases to determine special needs and to what extent each person could really be accepted as a refugee. This study, just completed, revealed astonishing features.

About half of those registered with UNRWA as "refugees" were either non-existent, were not refugees or did not need aid. The number of cases was therefore cut from 8,000 to 4,000 and payments accordingly dropped in November to IL 15,000.

The remaining refugees have now been handed over to the direct supervision of local Welfare Offices in Arab areas. The 26 Arab welfare officers, trained by the Government, and working in 14 offices throughout the country, have begun to contact each refugee to determine the best individual solution.

It appears that a large percentage of these cases are incapable of any kind of rehabilitation. The Government's policy, however, is to continue the special allocations until the end of the fiscal year in March.

By this time the refugees will either be partly rehabilitated or will be put on the permanent list of social cases receiving aid from the Ministry of Social Welfare.

'Kol Ha'am' Wobbles, 'Mishmar' Hedges, On Moscow Kremlin Change

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS
The release of the physicians and the new turn in Soviet politics continue to take first place in both editorial and news columns. "Ezra" (General Zionist) explains the recent decisions as based on the wish of the new rulers in the Kremlin to consolidate their power. What should be welcomed is the apparent desire to restrict the cold war and put an end to anti-Jewish policy.

The fact that the methods by which many people have been convicted in the Soviet Union have now been repudiated and attacked, is important as such, but one has yet to see how Soviet justice will develop in the future. "Haboker" concludes by saying that hardest hit of all by the Soviet decision are the Israel Communists who reached the depths of self-abandonment and treason in this affair and who have made themselves utterly ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

'Kol Ha'am' Was Right'
"Kol Ha'am" (Communist), which declared on Sunday that Maki had been right all the time (in attacking the murderous physicians) again reiterates its stand, saying that the "Kol Ha'am" leaders will fail in Israel because the party has been right all the way. The widespread confusion in Communist ranks is reflected in a bitter attack against "Al Hamishmar" political commentator, charging him with anti-Soviet propaganda, of all things.

"Davar" (Histadrut) welcomes "Fravda's" statement that "only people who had entirely lost their Soviet character could possibly spread such vile lies against leading Soviet scientists and that the communists about Prof. Mikhoels were scandalous." Now all of a sudden, "Al Hamishmar" seems to have intended to stage a new Dreyfus trial when the Soviet Government intervened. "Davar" asks whether that paper does not remember that the Mikhoels, Shek's and Rittin's in this country wanted such a trial too — not Rittin who was never in the official category, "Davar" remarks that even now Maki lacks the necessary

G.Z. Statement Queried
"Ha'aretz" (Independent) comments on the meeting between the Prime Minister and the General Zionist Ministers in Tiberias and voices some doubts with regard to the G.Z. version of the meeting according to which almost complete agreement has been reached to overcome existing disputes. We have no details up to now about the results of these talks, lamented "Ha'aretz."

Mr. Ben Gurion's opinions may be decisive as far as state education is concerned, but economics is not his field and the fact that Mr. Eshkol and his advisers were not there is not an encouraging omen. As for foreign political issues, there are no important differences of opinion and the problems relating to the implementation of the Reparations Agreement are not one of the central issues at stake in the disputes between Maki and the General Zionists.

Where to go
JERUSALEM: 12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, 100-101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Graduates Win Thaelhaber Cup

The University's three-man team won the Dr. A.P. Thaelhaber Cup, placing first in the 1,200 metre street run through Tel Aviv, the Saturday before last.

Dr. A.P. Thaelhaber, son of the Doctor, was a member of the winning team, with Amram Tov and Haim Giron the other two in the successful triumvirate, which tallied 20 points.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, represented by Arkin, Sholevich and Israel, were second with 22 pts., and Tel Aviv Maccabi North (Hariv, Asuri and Lapid) third, 25 pts.

Frankel Fifth
The first man home was Arkin, of Tel Aviv Maccabi, in 13:31.2, followed by Hariv, 13:34.4; Amram Tov, 14:09.5; Sholevich, 14:10.0; and Lapid, 14:10.0.

Among the youngsters, who raced over a 1,000 metre distance, Tel Aviv Maccabi North (Hariv, Asuri and Lapid) were first with 22 pts., and Tel Aviv Maccabi, second, 25 pts.

The son of the well known local soccer player, who first came home in 1951, with team-mates Friedman, 14:10.0, and Levy, 14:10.0, second, 25 pts., and Tel Aviv Maccabi North, third, 25 pts.

Haifa Top Sadeh League
Haifa Hapoel, despite a defeat at the hands of Jerusalem Hapoel in the Capital at the last meeting, topped the Yishuv Sadeh Memorial Wrestling Tournament, organized by Hapoel, pipping the Jerusalem team very narrowly.

The side from the Capital took the Haifa team by 10-5 at the Y.M.C.A. The match was a bout came in the featherweight class, and was a Kiyat Haim team from Haifa, Jerusalem.

On the same day, Tel Aviv Hapoel, who had been the most interesting bout of the show, defeated the Haifa team by 10-5. The match was a Kiyat Haim team from Haifa, Jerusalem.

The first three places in the League were: Haifa Hapoel, 10-5; Jerusalem Hapoel, 10-5; and Tel Aviv Hapoel, 10-5.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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ON February 25, an Israeli soldier was killed in a clash with para-military forces near Hebron. Three days later, two more soldiers were killed in a similar clash near Hebron.

MURDER FROM THE BORDER Jordan was beaten off some seven kilometers inside Israeli territory near Bet Govrin. On March 9 two residents of a Little Triangle village were shot by marauders who did not bother to steal the sheep they found.

Next day another large band entered the Western Negev and when forced to retreat escaped by way of a minefield in which several of them were killed. On March 18 another minefield on the northern edge of the Gaza strip blew up in part, when, what was reported as a large number of armed Arabs, which entered Israeli territory with the apparent intention of laying fresh mines, was discovered. Papers found on the bodies of the dead men showed where they had come from and bits of military uniform were upon and around them.

On March 30 a middle-aged couple living in Z-pori village, nearly 23 kilometers from the nearest border, were shot dead by an unknown who pushed his Sten gun through the open doorway of their house and riddled them with bullets as they were about to set off for the Seder. Their valuables were untouched. That week soldiers patrolling the armistice lines of the Gaza strip were surrounded by mines upon which they had come. Finally, this Sunday two soldiers home on leave at Kfar Hess were shot dead in the coldest of cold blood as they walked along a lane flanked by an orange grove. Marauders appeared out of the grove with the ubiquitous Sten guns and fired at them, leaving a third youth injured and able to tell the story. Kfar Hess is seven kilometers inside the frontier and there was no report of theft or damage to property.

What does all this mean? The Jordanian Legion, which do not kill in cold blood and no Oriental predilection for the Robin Hood method of earning a living can materially alter the vicious picture that emerges.

Has the Arab Legion withdrawn from Arab Palestine? The Jordanian National Guard is locally recruited and its members, like the authorities over them, have no inhibitions about using the arms they have been given. Amman seems anxious to compensate them for their exclusion from the sources of power by promising them more arms and more military support. Has the Legion abdicated the control of Arab Palestine and does the National Guard rule in its stead, though the interests represented by the National Guard are not often those of the Jordan Government. On the other side of the country the Egyptian authorities are also and relatively indifferent to what occurs there and much the same purposes are free to wreak their worst.

Meanwhile the evil continues. The Arab Governments are unable and (what is worse) unwilling to impose their authority over their subjects. The hatred and bitterness and mass-hysteria which they originally released to serve their plans — plans which on self-respecting Machiavellian would have looked at — they still hope to see on their side. So long as it is all far away from their capital cities they are content — it appears — to avoid trouble, not only by placing their bets on the bull-fighters but by furnishing them with new weapons. But the bull is perhaps more intelligent and powerful than they think and a defeated fighter is apt to turn against his patron for not seeing out his ring with him. When that happens it will end badly — for all concerned.

'I Killed 13 Men'
Mexican Claims

JUAREZ, Mexico, Tuesday (UP). — A man claiming to have killed 13 persons was arrested here yesterday, but police said they would check his story to see if he might have been the murderer of the Nottingham Hill, London, southwark.

The man, Jose Juan Ramirez, was arrested after police dug up a body from the southern shore of Lake Chapala and identified it as that of a man named Ramirez, said on his arrest.

ORTHODOX FANATICS THREATEN NATIONAL UNITY ISLAMIC RIFTS IN PAKISTAN

By HAWLEY KNOX

PAKISTAN is simmering uneasily after the turbulent outbursts of rioting last month. From Sialkot, Rawalpindi and lesser towns of West Pakistan still comes news of sporadic demonstrations against the Ahmediyas sect, of which the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Zafarullah Khan, is the most prominent member.

So far all the trouble has occurred in the West Punjab and in Karachi, which houses many Punjabi refugees and a big proportion of Pakistan's government service. Diplomatic observers have been watching with dismay for more than a year the strengthening efforts of the mullahs (religious leaders) to work up the Muslims of West Punjab to a campaign for strict Islamic orthodoxy.

The Ahmediyas stem from the Qadian district of the Punjab, now in Indian territory. They believe themselves to be perfectly good Muslims, though they have added faith in the teachings of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, a local holy man who lived in Qadian at the end of the last century. The latter was a combination of the old Muslim faith and modern liberalism and also claimed to be the Messiah. The Ahmediyas today probably do not number more than a few thousand, but they are noted for their charities, their schools and their business and administrative ability.

Past Agitation
Agitation against the sect is nothing new in Pakistan. Two years ago, when Major General Naqir Ahmed was arrested in connection with the notorious Rawalpindi plot of high army officers to overthrow the government, red-shirted followers of the orthodox Muslim Ahmadi organization paraded through Lahore demanding Sir Zafarullah Khan's resignation. Naqir Ahmed, now in prison, is a brother-in-law of Zafarullah Khan and a member of the sect.

There have been various demonstrations since, but nothing approaching in violence the present frenzy which the Pakistan Government again attributes to the Ahmadi, who, said an official communiqué, have done harm to the idea of Pakistan, both before and after Partition.

The Ahmadi were organized in the Punjab in 1930 as an Indian nationalist and Muslim group to work with the Indian Congress in the civil disobedience movement and later in opposition to India's participation in the second world war.

What sparked the current blaze was, apparently, Zafarullah Khan's unexplained failure to put his signature to the report of the Basic Principles Committee on the Pakistan Constitution, of which committee he was an original member. The report was something of a triumph for the Muslim reactionaries, since it not only recommended that new laws should always be drafted in conformity with the Muslim law, but that existing ones should be revised in this light. It decided that boards, consisting of "persons well versed in Islamic law" should be

established both at the centre and in the provinces, with powers to veto any law they deemed repugnant. Whether Zafarullah Khan found this more than he could stomach is unknown, but the All-Muslim Parties' Convention clearly thought so when on February 25 its council decided to launch "direct action" against the government. The council's demands included the removal of the Foreign Minister from his post, and of all Ahmediyas holding government jobs, and the declaration of the sect as a minority.

Religious Convention
The All-Muslim Parties' Convention represented no political parties and all its important leaders were mullahs or mullahs (religious leaders). Rising began in Karachi on February 27, and the convention apparently recruited with ease some 3,000 local volunteers for "direct action" and was able to bring others in from Lahore. Though the Karachi disturbances were quelled by March 2, after 1,500 arrests, the plan in which Zafarullah Khan that day returned to the capital from abroad was diverted to Mauripur, Karachi's military airport.

The Convention's declaration of "direct action" produced remarkable results. The arrest of its religious leaders was answered by a partial boycott in Lahore. Students boarded the Karachi-Lahore Pakistan Express and for three consecutive days seriously delayed it by repeatedly pulling the emergency cord and damaging equipment. The procession in Lahore on February 29 was estimated to number 100,000.

This proof of the influence of the mullahs is not Pakistan's only problem at the moment. But it is the one which causes the West most concern. If Pakistan is to go through the self-deception and self-censorship of the past, the only way to save the country is to go through the self-deception and self-censorship of the past.

Food Shortage
There is the new problem of food shortage. West Bengal, producing 7.3 million tons of rice last year, was still 100,000 tons short of her consumption figure. And the wheat-eaters of West Pakistan showed a far greater deficit. "We are in difficulties about wheat," said Pakistan's Food Secretary in Dacca recently, "and we will be in still greater difficulties next year."

Prices are rising at an uncomfortable speed, and controls may shortly have to be introduced. Imports of all textiles have been prohibited in order to save foreign currency. Red China which once the first source for Pakistan's cotton crop in the first half of the 1952/53 trading year, is finding both payment and transportation a more difficult task.

Yet Pakistan, with Western aid, may well overcome all her economic ills if she can regain the national solidarity of her early days — a solidarity that won Pakistan's independence in India.

Readers' Letters
NEED FOR PUBLIC PARKS

To the Editor of The POST
Sir, — One hears much about the country's great interest in landscape architecture. Last month Mr. Hoffman, in a memorable speech, maintained that parks are very fine but that they are not affordable. Mr. Hoffman, in a no less memorable speech, maintained that parks are a life-guarding necessity and that we cannot do without them. This seems to be one of the difficult cases in which both parties are right.

We must certainly agree with the Mayor of Haifa that parks are the lungs of the city, and we cannot live without our lungs. On the other hand, there seems to be a great deal of misdirected effort in this matter. One is struck by a complete absence not only of any sort of enlightened policy but also by a lack of elementary control over the profession of gardeners.

A "National Park" seems to be the ambition of every city in the country. The plans of these parks, however, reflect an utter misconception of the term on the part of their planners. A national park is a reserve of a natural environment for the purpose of providing a fresh breathing place for the inhabitants of overcrowded cities, and for the preservation

of the local flora and fauna; it is not a conglomeration of exotic features — costly but unbeneficial. Moreover, the only authority on the design of these parks and on the disposal of the funds allotted to them in most cases the gardener who happened to immigrate a generation or two ago. Matters do not improve by sending these persons abroad, where they go at their own discretion, at their own choice, and whence they bring innovations which only add to the confusion.

To revolutionize the appearance of modern architecture, changes in the social order, changes in the habits of the modern generation necessitate the creation of a new style of garden. The modern tendency to the nature of the garden is to be a drift towards simplification and rationalization. For economy in maintenance. However, parks, parks and gardens are a key element in the preservation not only of the health and the personality of the citizen, but also of the country, of its wealth, matters of such importance that they should not be left to the arbitrary judgment of one individual, whatever his qualifications.

Other nations who have never lost contact with the soil to the extent that we have, have been able to create a recreation system, a beautiful street tree association, a beautiful park system, and a beautiful garden system, and we who are in our hands the fate of our country, cannot do without these or similar institutions.

for gold and its dollar exchange value was fixed unilaterally by the U.S. Treasury. Australia and India then presented new schemes which were, however, upset by a revolution in South Africa which had become a republic in 1961. The apartheid policy had been reversed, and referring to the white Africans in the new Rand Reservations, President Monchinsky said: "They dig the gold for themselves." The result, of course, was a spectacular fall in mining output.

Israel as Financial Centre
In the ensuing crisis, Israel, then established as a financial centre, took the lead in convening a conference. The details of the Tel Aviv Agreement of 1959 could not be explained in detail because they were "more complex than the Bretton Woods and the Havana Agreement put together." One of the cardinal points was that each country receiving external aid — and all the countries at the Tel Aviv conference still were — should supply a token weight of gold to the U.S. whereupon external aid was to be allocated on the basis of these gold transfers. Each country's gold formula was to be made up under an intricate system. There were 122 pages of the schedules to the Tel Aviv Agreement dealing with this alone.

A description of the Channels e. Greenberg driving in state to Greenberg Square in Haifa to the American Ambassador the 100th anniversary of the United Kingdom's "gold formula" adds much to this story on the monetary side. The programme of Mr. Greenberg, who had been Secretary of the Finance Ministry and was publicly speaking on behalf of the Conservative Party, was his achievement. The price for Israel, he said, was \$1,000,000 of gold.

FLASHPOINT TOO LOW
To the Editor of The POST
Sir, — A recent letter by "Economic" on the quality of the matches produced locally should not go completely unmentioned. His complaints regarding the quality of the matches are in the main not entirely justified. In fact as one who has been connected with the manufacture of matches of various types in other lands, permit me to state that locally manufactured matches compare favourably in most respects, except for one slight technical fault, to wit the "flashpoint" of Israeli matches is a little too low.

Yours etc.
GEORGE E. JACOBS
Tiberias.

Kremlin Amazes U.S. Newsmen

By EUGEN SIMON
A.P. Correspondent

Mr. Simon, President of the Valley Daily News of Tarentum, Pennsylvania, is one of the group of two American newspaper publishers and radio newsmen who are now visiting Russia.

MOSCOW, Monday
THIS group of small-town American press and radio representatives walked through a guarded doorway into the Kremlin today. It is a terrific thrill to enter the place that represents as much mystery and has provided so much conjecture for the Western world. The visit proved to be a whirlwind 75-minute tour through over 100 rooms. As we entered the outer gateway of the Kremlin we were asked to wait in a tree-lined lane while our guides conferred

with the guards at the inner wall gate. The only instruction received was that no photography was permitted.

Then we walked through a maze of corridors and rooms that entirely surrounded the buildings and grounds of the 40-acre Kremlin and along the wide street overlooking the southern sector of Moscow. This is on the opposite side of the Kremlin from the famous Red Square where the Stalin-Lenin Mausoleum and the old St. Basil's Cathedral are located.

Incidentally the word "Red" in Russian means beautiful, primary or most important. We passed a 2,000-ton copper and silver bell some 20-foot high and a 40-ton decorative cannon with a three-foot mouth. All around was shrubbery.

After the tour got under way, our guides' preliminary sternness relaxed at the actual humors of wide-eyed Americans rushing through the Kremlin. For the entire tour we were just this side of a run. During this time inside the Kremlin, I saw less than a dozen soldiers — except for one platoon crossing the courtyard — and none were armed.

Assumption Cathedral in the compound, an outstanding architectural monument, is noted as the place where the Czar of Russia were crowned. It still contains the large carved wooden throne of Ivan IV. Entire walls, the ceiling and pillars are covered with fresco paintings. Many Soviet artists are said to have worked on its restoration.

The stairs of the Georgian Hall are entirely covered with paintings. From there we passed through an ornate reception hall used for receiving foreign Ambassadors and up the carved

marble steps to a room where the Czar slept. A unique aspect of the Georgian Hall — named after St. George — is that it is entirely surrounded by those who were awarded the medal of St. George are carved in gold in the snow-white marble.

In the white walled and ceilinged Supreme Council Hall of the USSR we saw the rostrum where Stalin made his last important statement at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party. In a north place in front of the rostrum was a statue of Lenin.

We were whisked through the one-time private apartments of the Czar, with luxurious studies, reception and rest rooms. There our weary and panting group of editors demanded a halt. Our rest was a little disturbed, however, by the suspicious display of silver and chinaware and ancient ornament. The profusion and wealth left us a little groggy.

Carriages with two metre high wheels were trimmed with gold and covered with diamonds, emeralds and other precious stones. A king's ransom in pearls was on the high-backed chairs. The Czar's huge four-legged clock was topped by two eagles that appeared to drop a diamond into the mouth of nesting vulture birds every five minutes.

A fortune was in the toys of Czar Nicholas II. Some top collectors' items were in the large assortment of weapons taken by the Russian in battle from Charles XII of Sweden. We also gazed over the huge gold-covered books of the Czar's padded with jewels.

When we recently went through the former palace of cocking Farouk in Cairo, we thought we had really seen something but Farouk was on a smaller scale compared with the Czar of Russia.

Our guide stressed through the interpreter that the Soviet Government is carefully preserving these great relics from Russia's past. The elaborate care with which they are displayed confirms this. Still saturated and maybe a little dazed by what we had seen, we thanked our guide and walked through the gate in the giant Kremlin walls into the outside world reality.

In brief retrospect, without having yet assimilated what I have seen, I believe the dominant impression was amazement.

NATURE NOTES
Our Local Orchids

A PRETTY and curious flower of the Middle East is the bee-orchid (Ophrys), which looks like a young and voluptuous female bee. The bee-orchid (Ophrys) is a very common flower in the Middle East. It is a very common flower in the Middle East. It is a very common flower in the Middle East.

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Men and Things

ROOT-and-branch reform by decree is not one of the delights of democratic governments. Whenever they feel that something is rotten in the state of Denmark, so to speak, they have to introduce ponderous bills which are fought clause by clause by all sorts of organized opponents, from little societies of cranks and independent idealists to the alderman-hammer groups of vested interests; and black-coated servants are at a disadvantage when facing vested interests, which are always, as their name implies, stripped of affect.

Idealists, then, should turn naturally to monolithic dictatorships to use — and perhaps feel — how reform is carried out properly. In such lands, urban flat-dwellers can be turned overnight into collective farmers; yesterday's howling success at the opera house can be turned tomorrow into a single article in a newspaper, so that nobody dares even to remember the times; and a new creed can be memorized, and actually believed in, within a single rotation of the earth. No doubt the idealists who complain that sport is commercialized, corrupt and unsportsmanlike in Europe will rejoice to hear that in Czechoslovakia all football clubs have been abolished by government decree. It seems that clubs based on towns or independent groups are anti-social, and that the only clean way to run a football team is to base the club on an industrial unit, after the Russian fashion.

The various skills of different trades are no longer to be combined to make a versatile team, but separated; the team which spends all its time rationalizing arbitrary decisions of the referee will obviously be from the local newspaper office.

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